

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 18, 1869

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Dec 17—Slip Leonore, Thornton, San Juan
Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.
CLEARED.
Dec 17—Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster
Slip Ocaso, Swanson, New Westminster
Slip Lady Franklin, Fitchburg, San Juan.

The great Australian diamond as large as a lemon, that was to throw the Kohinoor into the shade and be so valuable that no Prince could afford to purchase it, has at last been tested. The finder received £2,000 for it, one of the Sydney banks loaned £750 on it and a company with many shares was formed to purchase it. A dispute arose and notices were served on the bank not to deliver it to such and such claimants, and the officers of that institution demanded a large bond of indemnity as a condition of delivery. This implied that it was or might be valuable, and shares rose in a few hours from \$122 to \$165 each. The bond was prepared—the Company marched with music through the streets to the bank—the bond was accepted—the stone was inspected by the Company and declared to be a genuine diamond—the bond played "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and the stockholders cheered, drank basket after basket of champagne and went home immensely rich. Next day the excitement was so great that the diamond had to be exhibited to the general public, who crowded to see it at four bits each. The next day it was carefully examined and tested by a professional geologist, who discovered, as he says, that the "big diamond is nothing but a water worn, long exposed, pebble of rock crystal or quartz." The announcement of this fact was received with remarkable quietude by the shareholders. They did not cheer nor drink champagne, nor employ a band, nor rush to the diamond fields and stake off claims.

PACIFIC RAILROAD RATES.—Some misapprehension having arisen as to the fares on the Pacific Railroad, from San Francisco to New York and intermediate points. We append the authorized schedule. The rates are in greenbacks:

First Class.—From San Francisco to Omaha, \$111.00. St. Louis, \$129.00. Chicago, \$130.00. New York, \$150.00. New Orleans, \$162.00.

Silver palace sleeping coaches are run daily from San Francisco to Promontory. Double berths, \$6. State rooms, \$12. Double berths accommodate two persons. State rooms, three persons.

Second Class Trains leave San Francisco 4 p.m. Sacramento 5 a.m. Fare (currency rates) to Omaha, \$60. St. Louis, \$60. Chicago, \$60. New York, \$86.75.

Children not over twelve (12) years of age, half fare; under five (5) years of age, free.

100 pounds of baggage (per adult passenger) free. 50 pounds of baggage (per child between 5 and 12 years of age) free.

Extra baggage (over 100 pounds) between Sacramento and Omaha (currency) \$15 per 100 pounds.

THE BEECHY BAY MURDER.—Mr Edward Vine and officer McMillan returned from Beechy Bay and Beattie Island last night, bringing with them damning proofs of the guilt of Me-Shak, the young Indian now under sentence of death for the killing of Archibald Campbell. It will be remembered that Me-Shak, in his confession, said that he shot Campbell in self defence with his (Campbell's) own gun, and that he threw the gun into the bay. Messrs Vine and McMillan have found the gun, together with a watch, a hankerchief, shot pouch, powderflask, five white shirts, a pair of pants and a pair of blankets, all of which were stolen from Campbell. The articles were discovered secreted beneath the roots of a tree at the South end of Beattie Island. Me-Shak, we hear, now confesses that he murdered poor Campbell for the purpose of plunder, and that his first confession was false. The murder appears to have been well planned and to have been one of the most cold-blooded assassinations ever perpetrated. Me-Shak will not escape the severest penalty in the power of the law to inflict, although his chances at one time were good.

"SWEETS FOR THE SWEET!"—Piper has got his annual collection of niceties ready for the holidays, and his muse has found expression in some very "sweet" lines—like his candy, home-made and warranted genuine. Without designing to challenge the renowned Confectioner's poetical gift, we still take the liberty of saying that [having tried both] we admire his goodies even more than we do his verses.

SCHOOL MEETING.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this School District is called for Friday next at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the mode by which funds shall be raised to carry on the schools. Three modes are proposed. 1st, Tuition fees not exceeding \$2 per month. 2d, Per capita tax on each household or freeholder, not exceeding \$2 per annum. 3d, Voluntary subscription.

COUNTY COURT.—Smith vs. Mars.—This was a jury trial instituted to recover \$300, for the use by defendant of a billiard table belonging to plaintiff at Big Bend. The jury found for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed less \$89.50—value of a new cloth supplied by defendant. Mr. Wood, instructed by Mr. Courtney, for plaintiff; Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Aikman, for defendant. Notice of motion for a new trial was given.

THE COVER.—It has been decided, we believe, to abandon this ship, the chances of getting her off being considered too remote to warrant the expense. A party goes up to strip the copper off the ship's bottom.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE sailed for Burrard Inlet yesterday morning at 9 1/2 o'clock having in tow the ship Nation's Hope for the B.C. & V.I. mile.

INCORRECT.—The report that rich gold diggings had been discovered near Leech river, had no foundation in fact.

A ferocious dog near Fairfield Farm, wants killing. He attacked a gentleman and tore his hand on Thursday evening.

RECOVERING.—The injured ladies are recovering rapidly.

The Tiger Engine Company will give a ball on New Year's Eve.

METROHIN HILLS were crowned with virgin white yesterday morning.

THE VERONA—runaway steamer—case is still on trial at the Supreme Court.

THE Eureka Laundry property brought \$350 yesterday.

THE steamer Isabel will go on Laing's ways to-day.

A Query.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Can you inform me whether there is any truth in the report that the ladies of Christ Church are getting up a ball for the 24th inst. in favor of the Christ Church fund? If they attempt to do so I can assure them it will be a great failure. Don't they know that the Masons are to have a ball on the 27th inst. and that they are going to considerable expense to make the entertainment a success? If the ladies of Christ Church congregation, or their advisers, are so thoughtless as to persevere in trying to force a ball upon the public—knowing that the Masons are to give one—I say again it will be a failure. I sincerely trust that they will think better of it and put their intended entertainment off until next month.

NOT A MASON,

Nettled, not Metaled.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—About two years since most of the owners and occupiers of houses on Michigan street, James Bay, contributed out of their own purses a sufficient fund to grade the road from the corner residences of Messrs Tronoe and Gibbs, running westward towards the marsh a distance of several hundred feet. The grade was effected by this means under the expectation that government would maintain it. Expectations were indeed great when a few months since a posse of workmen were busily engaged metaling or graveling the road from Mr Gibbs' premises, then and now occupied by the Hon Colonial Secretary. The work proceeded to the boundary line of the Hon Colonial Secretary's residence and there stopped, much to the chagrin of taxpayers and those who contributed to grade the street.

Now, sir, I know that Mr Gibbs did not expend a single penny towards the graveling of the road fronting his premises. Then who did? If Government or the Road District authorities did it, why not have prosecuted the work to the end of the grade as in justice should have been done? I cannot believe that Mr Hunkin would be so lavish with public monies as to make his dwelling easier of approach and wholly ignore the rights and comforts of his neighbors. He therefore, I conclude, must have paid for the graveling out of his own purse—but many think otherwise and until the contrary is shown will feel sorely nettled that the road has not been metaled. How degrading!

The Bishop of Columbia and Confederation.

From the Kentian (Eng.) Observer.

While the Canadians are manifesting by a cordial reception of Prince Arthur, their attachment to the Mother country, the Bishop of British Columbia seasonably puts before us some facts and figures which ought to awaken a vivid sense of the possible value of our North American possessions. The press is diffusing through the length and breadth of the land the estimate of the future greatness of the Canadian Dominion, with which the good bishop has been enlightening his old parishioners of Great Yarmouth, after a ten years' sojourn on the shores of the Pacific. The dullest imagination may be held out to the youth of those whom he addressed—of the probability that some day living will see the Dominion occupied by a population larger than that of the United Kingdom at present. Who would not wish to believe that when such a consummation arrives, that mighty region, as large as European Russia, will continue to form a portion of the British Empire and its inhabitants to be the fellow-subjects of the citizens of the United Kingdom? With forty millions of allies in the Dominion of the future we might bid defiance to the ambition and aggressiveness of the United States or of Russia, singly and in combination. On the other hand, should the new Dominion be annexed to the United States the prospect is as dismal as in the prior hypothesis it is hopeful and brilliant. The strength of a Republic, from the insolence of which we have in the past suffered the greatest provocation, will be enormously increased for evil as for good, and we know by experience that we have most to fear from the United States when they are most powerful and most prosperous.

That these are the only alternatives of the future, that the new Dominion must belong either to the United States or Great Britain is the view universally taken on the other side of the Atlantic, where the facts of the case are understood with a thoroughness and the possibilities of the situation scrutinized with a keenness, both of them unfortunately too rare in the mother country. Among ourselves there have been languid statesmen and diffident politicians, who found an easy solution of the great Transatlantic problem in the establishment of an Independent North American Republic, or federations of republics. If any of these persons still cling to that delusion they are guilty of a transcendental purliness. At no time was their scheme a favorable one, but of late years it has become the *ne plus ultra* of absurdity. Even while Canada remains under the wings of Great Britain there are prominent statesmen of the American Republic who are ready to do and dare everything to annex British North America and their advocacy commands the sympathy of large and influential sections of the American people. But if Canada was "independent," if any chance were to sever its connection with the great empire which protects it and which, in spite of Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright, is still formidable and powerful, our North American colonies would be annexed to the United States before a year of "independence" had suffered to elapse. The statesmen of the Model Republic would not wait until a new Atlantic and Pacific Railway had been constructed to rival their own, they would not allow the four millions of the Dominion, in its wildest sense, to grow into forty before striking the blow which must extend the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes over the whole of the North American continent now tenanted by English-speaking races. The Canadians understand this perfectly, and no seductive allurement of quasi-national or territorial vanity can tempt them for a moment to dream of "independence." They know that their future lies between a main-

tenance of the British connection and annexation to the States. They have signified and are signifying with no uncertain voice which destiny they prefer. A general panic in Canada was caused by temporary misapprehension of the language in which Sir John Young, while wishing to express the desire of the Mother country to continue the connection, managed to give an exactly opposite impression and nothing could be more striking testimony to the sincerity of Canadian loyalty than the outburst of sorrow and anger which was produced by the erroneous interpretation of the Governor General's unskillful but well-meant words.

Two years ago, when reviewing the statistics of our commerce, we were able to indulge in some congratulatory remarks on the steady increase of our exports to our own colonial possessions. Similar congratulations are not afforded by an inspection of the figures contained in the Statistical Abstract for the present year recently issued by the Board of Trade. In 1866 the value of the British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom to our Australian colonies was £13,643,326; in 1868, the last year for which the returns of the Board of Trade are summarized in the Statistical Abstract, the value had fallen to £12,071,435. The diminution during the same period is still more marked in the case of our North American colonies; the value of our exports (the produce of the United Kingdom) had fallen from £6,824,960 in 1866 to £4,847,560 in 1868. Thus it will be seen there is already at stake our trade with a vast and diversified region—still an integral portion of the British dominions—stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and which, before some now living have gone to their graves will, according to Bishop Hills, contain a larger population than that of the United Kingdom now. Reciprocity is evidently needed, not only in the case of foreign countries, but in that of our colonies. The most important of them are ready to discuss and to negotiate the terms of an alliance which shall give the mother country freer access to colonial markets, among other advantages, in return for a continuance of her potent guardianship.

The Colonial Question.

The London Telegraph is a paper of very large circulation and liberal views. It is in fact a paper addressed to the sympathies of the masses. It contains an article on what it styles the "British Empire Question," in flat opposition to the views of the Times, Mr. Lowe and Goldwin Smith. I ask:—

"Shall Britannia and Co., wholesale dealers, keep up branch establishments at Melbourne or Toronto, now that the agent in charge of them do not return satisfactory accounts of sales and profits? If Britannia is indeed a huckster in these days, and nothing more, let her by all means recall her business representatives. A nation which is truly a nation of shopkeepers, and nothing else, has no business with an Empire."

Again, after attaching those who sneer at the colonists on the ground that their loyalty is interested, it states:—

"Believing as we do that our fellow-subjects over the sea, if no better than ourselves are also no worse, we contend that there are other and more credible reasons for the feeling. We enter at once into a region where the partisans of 'dissemination,' we fear, will decline to follow us, when we go on to maintain that home thoughts and home sympathies, pride in forming part of the mightiest confederation the world has ever seen, the aspiration to take a more active part in its general affairs and government—that such considerations as these have as much real weight in the matter as those of pounds, shillings, and pence. Whether, having secured so much loyalty and sympathy, we shall act wisely in throwing it away—whether, when our colonies openly avow more desire to stay with us, we shall deliberately starve them out of their allegiance, and whether rival nations will afterwards consider them equally worthless—these are points which we respectfully commend to the economists (pure and simple); submitting humbly, as we do so, that although book-keeping by double entry is a capable thing in this way, something more is wanted in the government of a mighty nation."

The article closes with the following remarks favoring the idea of a great British Confederation, in substantially the sense as the speech of Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary and Sir John Young the Governor General of the Dominion:—

"If the colonists themselves wanted to sever the slight links that still bind them to Great Britain, it would be a very different matter; but the noticeable point is, that they do not want anything of the sort. It would be untrue to say that they are satisfied with things as they are; but they see their way to no improvement within the old lines of the British constitution, and rightly or wrongly, they prefer stability, security, and order under the allegiance of the British Crown to the latest form of republican liberty with which the world has been made familiar. Mr. Noble's unhappy balance sheet elicited an eloquent and earnest protest, conceived in a much loftier mould, from a gentleman born and bred in Australia, Mr. Labelliere—whose loyalty is not the less sufficient if, as his name seems to denote, he is of French descent—emphatically scouted the idea that the British Empire should be thus quietly dismembered in cold blood. He and his more immediate fellow countrymen would be resolute enough in their resistance to anything like oppression on the part of the central authority, but they do not want to have 'liberty' of the Transatlantic pattern forced upon them. The points are numerous on which our relations with them might be revised and altered with advantage, but, in his opinion, they are all susceptible of an amicable solution. There are, of course, two ways of accounting for that loyalty in the colonies which obviously still exists, to the sure conclusion of theorists on this side of the water. The first is that which would probably commend itself to Mr. Noble and his friends, Colonial loyalty, these gentlemen would say, is like French gratitude—a lively sense of benefits to come; and as the settlers at present have decidedly the best of the bargain—as they receive a considerable amount of Imperial aid and protection, without bearing a corresponding proportion of Imperial burdens—it is only natural that they should be contented with things as they are. Human nature, we take it, is pretty much the same in Australia and Canada as in Great Britain, and we are not therefore prepared to deny that there is a good deal of truth in the somewhat cynical theory which we indicate."

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated cologne. The best on the C. coast. Warranted pure and healthful beverage.

PIZZA'S CANDIES are all home made; no injurious coloring is used in the manufacture.

LATE ARRIVALS.—The steamer Active, on her last trip to this port brought a new stock of goods, comprising the latest styles in Dress Costumes for the present season, also a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Jackets, Ladies' Underclothing, white and printed Cottons, Flannels, Hosiery, Table Covers, Linens, Silk Umbrellas and Sun-shades, together with a choice selection of novelties in Hats, Collars, Laces, Trimmings, &c., which are received and for sale by A. B. GRAY, Government street. N.B.—A balance of Furs, Fancy Silks and Irish, Poplin, to effect a clearance, will be sold at and under cost price.

CHEAP SHAVING.—Fred. Payne, Tongorial Artist, Johnson Street above Miner's Saloon. Shaving 12 1/2 cents; Hair Cutting, 25 cents.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRAVEFUL AND COMFORTING.—Is very agreeable to the stomach and renders it a general favorite. The COCA SERVICE GAZETTE.—The singular success with which Mr. Eppe's cocoa has his homopoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Made simply with boiling water or in Milk Sold by the Trade only in 5 lb., 3 lb., 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labels—JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Auction Sales.

J. P. Davies & Co. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

J. P. Davies & Co. WILL HOLD THEIR USUAL

FANCY SALE

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

At their Salesrooms, Wharf street,

Tuesday, Dec. 21st,

COMMENCING AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

When will be displayed the best assortment of Fancy Goods, Silverware, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Cabinetware &c, ever displayed in the Colony, viz:

Watches & Jewelry.

Ladies' and Gents' Fine Gold Watches, Platinium Movements

Ladies' and Gents' Enamelled & Self-winding Gold Watches

4, 5 and 6 oz. American Silver Watches

Boys' and Gents' Silver Gilt do

Filligree, Pendant, Shawl, Plain, Black and other Brooches Set with Stones

Earrings, Studs, Snuff Boxes

Gold and Silver Pencil Cases

Opera Glasses, Rings

Toothpicks, Spectacles

Furniture.

1 Superior 7 Oslave Piano in elegant Rosewood Case

Mahogany Hair Covered Sofa and Chairs

4 Sets Cane Seat Parlor Chairs

Glassware.

40 Elegant New Style Coal Oil Lamps

2 cases Fancy Chamber Lamps

1 case Cut Wine Glasses

Champagne Glasses, Glass Breakfast Sets

Milk Jug, Cideries, Dishes, Jugs

Decanter, Spirit Bottles, Vases

Butter Dishes, Chased Goblets

Fancy Goods.

Black Silk and Moire Antique Dresses

Gents' White Shirts

Winter Scarfs, Men's Socks, Underclothing

Large Size Albums, Bread Baskets

Meetechaum Pipes, Double Barrel Gun in case

Writing Desk, Medicine Chest

Lace Curtains

2 Fine SINGING CANARIES and Cages

Damask Tablecovers, Fancy Baskets & Boxes

Lustres, Gents' P.ck Gloves

Silverware.

Tea Sets in 4 and 6 pieces

4, 5 and 6-hole Cruets Cut Glass Bottles

Cake and Card Baskets in variety

Ice Water Pitchers, 3 patterns

Butter Coolers, 4 patterns

St Charles, Olive, Brunswick and Threaded

Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert

Spoons and Forks, Butter Knives, Carvers and Forks

Assorted Clocks.

6, 8, 10 and 12 inch Octagon, Marine, Time

Alarm, Calendars, Striking, 8 day, Hall,

Octagon Drop, Ionic and Doric, Tom Thumb

and various Mantle, Gilt Clocks and Shades,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Auctioneer, in calling attention to the splendid lot of Goods which will be sold regardless of cost, invite the public and intending buyers to call and examine the same on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, when they will be on view. The Watches, Clocks and Silverware are guaranteed as represented, otherwise the purchase money will be returned.

J. P. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

Auction Sales.

Lumley Franklin, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION, & REAL ESTATE AGENT

AUCTION

Christmas Sale

Preliminary Notice.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

Will hold a special Sale of

FANCY GOODS,

Watches and Clocks,

JEWELRY,

Silks, Shawls, Cutlery and Glassware,

Toys, Stationery, Ornamental and other Goods suitable to the holidays, on

Wednesday, Dec. 22,

Further particulars of which will be shortly announced.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE

"Bee Hive"

PROPERTY

